## SOUTH AMERICA

ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION

Interview Between President Lonez and Count d'Eu-Severe Battle-The Rebellion In Uruguay-Affairs in the Argentine Re-

Time is tringing about the end of the Paraguayan war by the utter exnaustion of Paraguay, but the precise mode of its termination is not yet indicated. esident Lopez obtained a private interview with the Prince d'Eu, the Brazilian Commander-in-Chief, but what transpired has not yet been given to the public. It was understood to be upon terms of sub-mission, but no cessation of hostilities has followed it and no plan of action has been changed.

It has been an object with the allies to surround

Lopez and cut him off from supplies and concentrate on his camp when they are ready. This they have tried to do, and the lines have been extend-ed for the purpose, but the country is so broken and the places of escape so numer ous that nothing like an enclosure has been effected yet, and perhaps will not be. In some cirections Lopez's supplies have been cut off, but from all, and Lopez is still defiant and vindicuve. The precise amount of his forces and provins it is not easy to know, but they must be very

My last letter conveyed to you the news of the taking of about 12,000 women and children who were under a guard and wore being conveyed further away from the lines of the allies. On the return of General Juan Mens Barreto with these unfortunate persons the Faraguayans attacked him and a severe pattle ensued. They chose a defile in the mountains, here to go on under fire or to retreat would be bout equally hazardons. They planted cannons on the eminences overlooking the road and raked the varies for miles, and many of the poor non-combatants were exposed to both fires. The details of this horrible butchery are not yet at hand, except that it as one of the bloodiest and most closely contested battles of the whole war.

Provisions are scarce for even the army, and how these numberiess poor women and children are fed is a question that concerns atl. They are moved so often that few nome comforts can be obtained by them, and lodging in the woods without tents and

often that lew home comforts can be obtained by them, and lodging in the woods without tents and subsisting upon manufoca and truits is the mode of miserable life common to them. Even when they are under the protection of the alines they are still in want, for there are no arrangements for the sudden demand for food and clothing of so large a number. A society of benevolent ladies has been formed here for the purpose of riving the comforts of life to these women and children.

All conjecture is useless as to when this war is the end. For four years it has defied all calculations. Reports of massacres of various classes of persons by Lopez continue to reach us; but none are so substantiated as to warrant narration here.

The awarding of the £5,000 sterling for the best mode of preserving meats has been postponed till August. It is supposed that one Herman Elizalde here will be the successful competitor. His process is simple, consisting of the application of oil and vinegar, and admitting of exposure to the air. Not only are modes to be presented, but specimens carried across the ocean must be given in evidence. One application comes from New York, and it happened that all the preserved specimens sent along were so badly kept that they could not be taken ashore, but were thrown overboard in the harbor.

The attempted revolution in Banda oriental del Uriginay has not been put down as soon as appearances promised at last mail. The revolutionary forces are still in the field, and though the leaders have not met as extensive support as they expected, yet they have seriously embarrassed and even endangered the national government. The President, Señor Don Lorenzo Battle, is at the head of the loyal troops in the field, about 2,000 in number, and including the millian under arms there are about 2,000 in garrison in the capital, Montevideo. The general belief is that a change of government will not be effected. In Montevideo business is at a standstill, gold at a premium of twelve per cent; there is nothing to expect a

explanations.

Congress has not yet made the appropriation for
the national exhibition at Cordova. We are within
eight months of the time when goods ought to begin
to arrive and not a stick is yet cut for it. The tardi-

to arrive and not a suck is yet custor.

ness of Congress is unaccountable, and it greatly endangers the whole matter.

The number of animals killed this year will be 150,000 to 200,000 less than in any year for a long time. All the products of the kiver Place are so rumously low as to retard and depress every kind of

business.

The works of the South American Steamship and Submarine Railway Company were inaugurated on the 20th of June, in the presence of a large number of rejoicing people. Those works were begun by Captain King for the company over two years ago, carried on by Colonel Church for about one year, and they are now computed in the state of the company over two years ago, carried on by Colonel Church for about one year, and they are now completed under the direction of Caphain Manton. It is the only place south of Rio Janetro where vesses can be taken up out of the water for repairs. There is a great demand for a dock of this kind. The stock is chiefly owned in

War Reports from Paraguay-A March from the Upper Parana and Fighting by the Way-Lopez's Strategy and the Topographical Situation-Allied Policy Towards the Provisional Government of Paragony-Party Squabbles in the Legislature in Rio-Industrial Con-

gress—Ristori and Her Critics.

Rio Januno, July 8, 1869,
The news which we have received from Paraguay since the departure of the last packet for New York does not tell us of any fresh movements of the respective forces. Of one thing, however, it has made us aware—that things are not so rose-colored as the telegrams represented them to be. Thus the expedition of General Barreto, whose advance to and return from the Teolquart was made by the telegrams to be an uninterrupted series of successes, proves to have been just the reverse. Not only did that General, with over 2,000 cavairy, fail to effect the main object of his march, which was to advance or Portinho's gade, which is attempting a kind of miniature Sherman march from the Upper Parana, but on returning from the Tebicuari, on finding be d not get over that river where he struck it, he found it advisable to make no further stay looking for fords, but to hurry back with all pessible despatch; and, in fact, it was only by a series of forced arches that he managed to escape being caught in the parrow roads through the woods. As it was his rear guard, which had fallen behind nine or ten miles in trying to bring along some 8,000 Paraguayan non-combatants, was cut off by the main body, the Paraguayans under Caraballo coming in by a side road and fortifying during the night the narrow bush road which formed the communication. On being informed of this Barreto turned back, and he reports carrying an advanced work, killing twentyeight Paraguavans, but, being afraid of his own retreat being smuorly cut off, finally abandoned his rear guard to its fate. The Comte d'Eu, on hearing that Barreto was threatened by the Paraguayans, hurried off brigades of cavalry and infantry to the rescue, and it is sate that all of the rear guard but ten men had been recovered, the Paraguayans abandoning their prey when they toned such numbers coming against them; but all the Paraguayan refugees had damppeared. Most of the Brazilian rear guard saved themselves by abandoning their norses and by taking to the woods, living on what they could find until their friends came no. Barreto is said to have brought into camp between 2,000 and 4,000 Paraguayan women, children and old men. who

The victory obtained by the Brazilian force that marched against San Fedro occurred while the 1,200 Paragnayans were trying to place a deep river betog to attack them. However, the Paraguayans were reached before they could cross, and their commander therefore posted his army for a battle, with his right wing resting in a wood, and his centre and right, with his tweive small cannon, behind a series of flooded fields, while his extreme felt was protected by a ravine. The Brazilians had about 2,500 men, a large proportion cavalry, and were much superior

were started ahead, and thus were not recaptured.

in their artillery. On the part of the Paraguayans a defeat meant a rout, as they could not cross the river without suffering greatly. Protected by the ore of their cannon, the Brazilian cavalry and inantry advanced boldly under the fire of the enemy, through the flooded flats, and threw themselves apon the Paraguayans. The struggle that then ensued was obstinate, but short. Three hundred Parguayans were surrounded and taken, the rest tried to cross the river, and while doing so they suffered so severely from the fire poured on them that the Brazilian commander estimates their loss at 500 killed out of the 1,206 engaged. All the cannon, two flags, some arms, &c., were taken. The victory gical point of view, it being found that the country is so difficult that only a very large force could make its way in that direction with any probability of

The operations which the allies have made have thus developed the fact that the position selected property in the adversaries of a strong property in the adversaries of a strong property in the adversaries of the strong property in the strong property in the strong property of the strong property o

bought the old Tejuca tramroad and the concession for the St. Christoram, Caju Andaran, &c., suburban lines. The St. Christoram one must be completed in eighteen mouths and the whole in thirty-six months. The old Tejuca projecting rail is to be torn up and laid with rails level with the surface of the roads. The general city terminus is to be the central square of San Francisco de Paula.

A cargo of fresh beef and mutton has been brought up from the river Plate, preserved with ice. As oee can be got at licenos Ayres for one dollar the carcass, and is worth five cents a pound, wholesale, at Rio, there seems to be margin for profit if the business can be introduced.

The Sorocaba cotton factory (San Paulo) has got a charter. It is formed by parties in San Paulo, with a a capital of \$100,000. I believe the machinery is already ordered from the United States.

Histori is now here playing to crowded houses, and the companies of the various small native theatres have been typing in addressing ritymes to her and in putting crowns on her head as the Queen of Tragedy. The Portuguese, however, maintain she is very "small beer" compared with their tragic actresses, and many and wordy are their condicts with the Italians.

The accounts from Para tell of the little steamer in which for conto de Magalhaens set off to attempt the ascent of the Tocantius rapids had successfully achieved them and had reached the Araguaya, thus proving the practicability of running a steamboat line from the Amazon to within 200 mites of the navigation of the ascent of the Paraguay, At one point of the ascent of the Paraguay, At one point of the ascent of the Paraguay, At one point of the ascent of the Paraguay, At one point of the ascent of the Paraguay, At one point of the ascent of the Paraguay.

Exchange keeps rising slowly and is steady at 1354d. Severeigns fell to 12870, but have risen to 12800. The fall overthrew some speculators.

I forward a copy of the appendix to the late official correspondence between Brazil and Paraguay, when reads:

cial correspondence between Brazil and Paraguay, which reads:—
PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT IN PARAGUAY—AGREEMENT

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT IN PARAGUAY—AGREEMENT On June 2, A. D. 1898, the following plenipotentiavies of the allies met at Buenos Ayres, in the sec retariat of the Ministry of Foreign Resations, namely:—His Excellescy Consellery on Minister Hompotentiary of his Majesty the Emperor of Brazit, on special mission; his Excellency Dr. D. Mariano varela, Minister and Secretary of State for Foreign Relations of the Argentine Republic; and his Excellency Dr. D. Adolpho Koliriguez, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, on special mission.

the Arguntum capture; and his Excellency Dr. D. Adolpho Kontriguez. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, on special mission.

The Object of the present conference was to come to a definite agreement upon the terms of recognizing the provisional government when the Paraguay and the confidence in the agreement upon the terms of recognizing the provisional government when the Paraguay and the nilisates propose to establish, as an etizens friendly to the allow the propose to establish as an etizens friendly to the allow the propose to establish as an etizens the adversariation of the nilisates propose to establish as an etizens by a manifestation algoed by a great number of them as the propose of the adversariation of the propose of the adversariation of the paraguay an people.

After examining their powers, which were found in good and proper form, the three pienipotentiaries resolved:—That the wishes and satisfations of the Paraguayan citizens are in agreement with the generous views and legitimate purposes of the aliance; that, as the aliang government in Paraguay, they don's more than respect and accomplish one of their most solenio engagements, expressed in various articles of the aliance; that they foek, and complete the act by which they are more whight a across earth legions making part of the alies are accomplished to the complete of the alies are accomplished as a second proper than the proper of the first and to render it instance that they foek, and complete the act by which they are the conclusion of the first and to render it instance that they foek, and complete the act by which they are more which they are the conclusion of the first and to render it instance that they foek and complete the act by which the capacity is a strong the control of the render of the season of the alies are any to be constituted to the control of the render of the

being publicly known.

Second-That the committee will declare by a return note whether it accepts the conditions of the recognition which is oldered to it by the allies, and that when the provisional government is constituted it will confirm this in the official maner most suitable to the previous agreement, which shall have from then full and entire vigor.

In witness of which we, the plenipotentiaries of his Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, of the Argentine Republic and of the Oriental republic of Paraguay, have caused the present protocol to be made out in three autographs, and in virtue of our full powers do sign with our own hands and affit thereto our seals.

JOSE DE SILVA PARANHOS, MARIANNO VARELA.

ADOLFO RODRIGUEZ.

NOTE OF THE PLENIPORNITABLES OF THE ALLIED GOV-

MARIANNO VARELA.
ADOLFO RODRIGUEZ.
NOTE OF THE FLEMIPOTENTIANIES OF THE ALLIED GOVERNMENTS.

BURNOS AYRES, June S, 1859.

Swayed by the most friendly dispositions, the allied governments have maturely considered those washes and legitimate purposes of Paraguayan citizens which were expressed in the manifesto signed at Asuncion on the flat of March last and communicated to the allied governments by a note, dated April 29, addressed to them by the popular committee encrusted with the discharge of their manifatt. The many Paraguayan citizens who signed that manifesto declared, in marry-dual ties, are animated by the desire to see the horrist product they are animated by the desire to see the horrist possible, and to organize a government which would be the expression of a legitimate popular sovereignty, establishing it in the territory ilberated by the arms of the allies their acid and the their exclusive rule; that they consider it the duty of every Paraguayan to contribute to the ending of the remains of Lopez's power; that they offer to the allies their aid and that of their countrymen adhering to the same cause in any manner found necessary and proper to attain those ends; and they take God to winess to the sincertry of the intentions thus manifested to the allied governments. The commissioners charged with promoting the realization of those wishes and purpose near the allied governments and h agreement with them, wand declaring the popular act of which they are organs and suggesting resolved to agree on their part to the wishes laid before them in the name of the unhappy Paraguayan people; and that, promising them the most benevolent co-operation, they declare at the same time they will recognize and treat with the new Paraguayan government that may be constituted in accordance with the norms resumed in the conditions laid down in the annexed protocol of the agreement made for this purpose, which is accompanied with copies of the pacts of alliance referres to. As a more explicit enunciation of the wishes of the allied governments that the new Paraguayan government may as much as possible cement accordance with the new paraguayan government may as much as possible cement accordance with the new decided national apport. The model of the allies are convenience of the provisional government they undertake to establish being composed of three members. Even though one of the members bear the title of president and as such exercise special functions, that condition of concord and force will be satisfied once the supreme authority reside in the collective body, the different executive attributes of the governing board being distributed, in the manner judged most reasonable, among the three members composing it. The alleged government think that in this way they correspond frankly and asmicably to the wishes and tegitimate appraisance of the friendly Paraguayan population, and they believe that upon such bases the creation of the new government will be of great benefit of Paraguayan, and they other that the same the proposes of the allies themselves.

MALIANO VARELA.

JOSE MARIANO VARELA.

TO Jose Dias Bedoys, D. F. Egusquiza, D. Bernardo Valiente.

BUENOS AYBER, June 11, 1892.

Valiente.

ACCEPTANCE BY THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE.

BURNOS AVERS, June II, 1859.

GENTI.EMEN—The undersigned have had the honor to receive the collective note which your Excellencies were pleased to send us under the date of the 8th instant, informing us of the consent of the allied nations to the forming of a provisional government for the republic of Paraguay, and enclosing the protocol of agreement in which are said down the conditions of their recognition, and a copy of the triple alliance. After considering this agreement with the attention required by the importance of the matter it refers to, the undersigned that that it is teaves the rights of Paraguay untouched, that it does not impose on the provisional government any conditions but those to which its own loyalty connects it, and that it movies only the guarantees necessary to the free military action of the alies. Therefore, in the name of our constituents, the undersigned solemn; in the name of our constituents, the undersigned solemn;

JOSE DIAS DE BEDOYA.

Brazil, and D. Adolto Rodriguez, Envoy Extisordinary on special mission of the Oriental Republic of Urquiay.

ACCEPTANCE BY THE PLINIPOTENTIALIES OF THE ALLIED GOVERNEANTS.

The undersigned have had the honor to receive the note sent to them under date of the 11th inst. by the members of the Paragayan committee, in answer to that of the undersigned of the 8th inst., relative to the cetablishment of the provisional government the Paragayan people propose to establish in the territory liberated by the allied arms. The commissioners of the friendly Paragayans people declare solemnly that in the name of their constituents they accept all the conditions placed by the siles to the recognition depending on them, and to the security of their friendly relative to the season of the season of the season of the season of the international governments. The undersigned rolld the labeled governments, that, as their time, in the name of the allied governments will undertake to give, as far as depends on them, the promptest execution to the friendly agreement.

The undersigned salute the members of the Paragayan committee with the appression of their cordal estem and most distinguished consideration.

JOSE MARIA PA SILVA PARANHOS.

MARIANO VARELLA.

To D. Jose Dias de Bedoya, D. F. Egusquiza and D. Bernardo Val'ente.

A MINISTER'S OPINION OF THE STROUDSBURG HANGING. STROUDSBURG, Pa., August 13, 1869. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

Feeling assured that you have no desire to place a Christian minister in a false position, especially when he tried to perform a most painful duty to the best of his ability, I write to you seeking the correction of some misstatements in connection with your report of the execution of Charles Orme, at Strondsburg, Pa.
Your reporter represents that after the prisoner

spiritual advisers demanded that the execution should be postponed till alter the arrival of the mail at one o'clock, in hopes of a reprieve, which is certainly a mistake. They demanded no such thing, and would scarcely have had the ooldness to interrupt the officer of the law at such a moment and thus seem to prolong the horrors of the scene. Your reporter evidently lost aight of the fact that during the disgraceful interruption of the prisoner by the sheriff and ex-Sheriff a communication was handed to the Sheriff from Judge Barrett, stating that if the prisoner or his spiritual advisers asked a postponement or delay of execution till after the arrival of the mail, in holes of a pardon or reprieve, the Sheriff should grant the request. And vet, to the further discredit of this bunging officer, he wished to say nothing of this communication, but asked us to proceed with our religious services, notwithstanding his warrant allowed him from ten till three o'clock. Suppose he had proceeded and a reprieve had come—for it was currently reported that pasties had gone to Harrisourg and had not yet returned—what would have been our feelings? We made no demand, but simply stated the fact that the Judge had sent such a paper, and the prisoner asked the delay himself. The Judge evidently thought there was indecent haste; and you will not doubt it when I tell you that the Sheriff addressed me in this mainter as he was about to lead the prisoner out of his celli-viou that the Sheriff addressed me in this mainter as he was about to lead the prisoner, which substanting what I have already said will show. Believe me. Mr. Editor, I do not think that the misterpresentation is what I have already said will show. Believe me. Mr. Editor, I do not think that the misterpresentation is wiful, but the result of a misunderstanding; and I have already said will show. Believe me. Mr. Editor, I do not think that the misterpresentation is wiful, but the result of a misunderstanding; and I have already said will show. Believe me. Mr. Editor, I do not think that the misterpresentation is at one o'clock, in hopes of a reprieve, which is cer-

## RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Religious Services To-Day.

Rev. Charles B. Smyth will deliver one of his characteristic sermons this morning in the Eleventh street Presbyterian church, between second and Third avenues. the Presbyterian church in Forty-second

street, W. A. Scott, D. D., pastor, services will be held at half-past ten A. M. and at half-past seven Rev. Dr. R. S. Foster will preach in St. Luke's

Methodist Episcopai church at half-past ten o'clock A. M. and at a quarter of eight P. M. At the Church of the Reformation (Protestant Episcopali, in Fiftieth street, services will be held at

quarter to eleven A. M.
Rev. J. V. N. Schenck will preach in the Thirtyfourth street Reformed church this morning at half-past ten o'clock and this evening at half-past seven

The American Bishops and the Ecumenical

Council. It is rumored, with what degree of truth it is impossible to say, that ever since the calling of the Ecumenical Council by Pope Pio Nono quite a busy cor-respondence had been carried on with regard to it between the archbishops and bishops of the Roman Catholic Church in this country. The object of this, tween themselves in order to act, so far as was nos the Council. One point upon which these rumors have it that an agreement was arrived at is mentioned as being the relation of the State and the Church, and that this agreement was to the effect that the representatives in the Council of their Church in this country will urge for general adoption the American system of complete severance of the Church from the State, restoring to it full liberty of motion untrammelled by the political power of the country, and basing it upon the voluntary adhesion of its followers, at the same time renouncing all active interference with the political administration of government. Should these rumors be founded in fact the American prelates may exercise a healthy

# The German Liberals and the Ecumenical

Council.

A meeting of German Catholic liberals took place on July 25 at Gratz, under the presidency of Professor Davidowsky. After an address from M. Uhitch, a speaker of high reputation, the assembly voted the following motion:-

following motion:

Considering that the Ecumenical Council which is to meet on December's has been imposed on the Papai government by the party of the Jesuis by which is and will continue to be controlled; considering that the resolutions likely to be passed by that assembly will thus be directed against intellectual and moral progress, this body accepts with extreme satisfaction the invitation addressed by the independent tunkers of taly to those who share their opinions to take part in the meeting they convoke at Napies, the object of which is to encourage civilization and charity and to counterbalance the intellectual and moral degradation of humanity which Jesuitism systematically seeks to produce.

The assembly, composed of 4,000 persons, then nominated at. Zimmermann, editor of Die Freyheit.

cominated M. Zimmermann, editor of Die Freuheit. of Gratz, to represent it at Naples.

#### The Ecumenical Council-The Catholic Church Unchangeable. To the Editor of the Herald:—

A response to my letter of the 1st inst. appeared in your issue or the 8th. It makes issue on the assertion that the Catholic Church is unchangeable in its faith, and refutes the fact by stating that the Church has changed its faith at different periods of its history since its establishment by Christ, its founder. In support of this assertion it quotes several dates on which councils were held by the Church, confirming certain dogmas which, I suppose, he intends as proof of innovation on the fixed faith of the Church. I cannot reconcile the inference. Confirming a certain principle is certainly not an innovation or change, and the articles of faith to which he refers had been taught and promulgated by the Church from the earnest periods of its history, as can be amply testified by the ear liest writers and historians, and even by the writings of Luther and Calvin, who could not deny, in all their heated antagonism, the traditions and teachings of the early Church. I scarcely expected the writer would come so early and opportunely to my support in the assertion that ignorance and prejudice form the principal basis of antagonism to the teachings and principles of the Catbolic Church, for certainly when a Protestant layman asserts that Roman Catholics worship images he betrays a lamentable state of ignorance of the Catholic faith, from which it would require the sid of a catholic priest to rescue him, a point which i, an ignorant layman, would not attempt. The poorest, most illiterate Catholic will tell him that when he kneels before the image of his crucified Saviour he does not adore or worship the image, but he adores and worships Him whom the image represents, and who is brought more vividly and more directly to his mind by the reflection of His bleeding wounds or the radiant smile of His senign countenance, or the bleeding and sacred body under the scourge, or the divine head meekly yielding under the accumulated sufferings and agony, the soul temporarily resigning the body to be soon reunited and resurrected. Or does the Catholic, in his himming before God when he kneels before the image of the Sacred Virgin, Mother of Christ, hence Mother of God, toes he reverenced the unage or her whom the image represents. liest writers and historians, and even by the writings

he kneels before the image of the Sacred Virgin, Mother of Glarist, hence Mother of God, does he reverence the image or her whom the image represents, and who was so much honored by God Himself when He sent His angel from heaven to honor her, as if to impress upon man the reverence He would have him pay her whom He so much distinguished above all His creatures.

For the zeal and anxiety manifested to enlighten my benighted mind I cannot but feel grateful for the good intentions of the writer, however far short he may fail of attaining his object; and while I m all sincerity would enlighten him, I beg leave to doubt the efficacy of disputation, particularly in theological matters, in producing any permanent results, and if the mind sincerely seeks the trait it will appeat by humble prayer to God, the Giver of all light, for guidance and instruction and I believe the spirit of God will lead him to the proper source. The writer asserts that Protestants are enjoined to read the works of Gatholic Church, but a very mayby provision for the Catholic Church, but a very mayby one for the Protestant ditto if the command is obeyed, for perhaps to this circumstance may be attributed all the commotion and division and the breatment.

to it is due the immense number of conversions that yearly take place, embracing some of, the most exalted and learned dignitaries of the Protestant Church.

But once deny the prerogative of the Catholic Church, and whence will you fee? Where, on! where, will you take up your abode? Where, on! where, will you take up your abode? Where, on! where, will you take up your abode? Where, on! where, will you take up your abode? Where, on! where, will you take up your abode? Where, on! where, will you take up your abode? Where can you rest in undisturbed peace, not liable to be tossed about by every wind of doctrine? It is evident, and becoming more so every day, that this end is not to be attained in the Protestant Churca, or any branch taercol. Where is your belin? Who has the command? From whence does it originate? In England the Queen is the head. Does her control extend over the church in any other country? If so, who is the head in this country, or is there a separate head for each country? Where is your unity of faith? How can there be unity of laith where each member, full of his own concett and pride, can take up the Hibbs and expound gach sentence or verse to suit his own selfash or perhaps corruptend? How can he do otherwise? He has no beau, no Church to expend it for him. The Protestant Church has no condidence in itself. If feels conscious that the power and the promise delivered to Peter and his successors do not extend to it. The sacred badge of authority which commands all men to obey is not vested in it. The drvine spirit, winch hispires the Catholic Church and it only, enables it to preach, to teach and to interpret; for did not Christ promise, "I will send own the Holy Ghost, the spirit of Truth, to teach you all things; and, lo I am with you all days, even unto the consummation of the word."

Whence the origin of the Protestant Church? Cause and effect, Henry VIII., in his royal vanity considering himself superior to all laws, human a.d divine, would have the church of God bear the spirit of Truth,

you can rest caim and secure (as all Catholics do) from that craving and yearning and searching after truth, which can only be found within the casket where Christ Himself deposited it, and where all are invited to enter that they may drink of the living fountain.

CATHOLIC LAYMAN.

Are Catholicism and Protestantism Both

Failures ? TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

for which it was established until the fulness of time was come, when the Lord Himself descended and assumed a visible form and established the Christian Church. Then the Jewish Church came to its church. Then the Jewish Church came to ta-end and gradually became divided and scat-tered, and prophecies long previously uttered were fulfilled; at least, such has been the opinion of the Christian Church. The Jews, of course, will not admit that such conclusions are just; for they have been looking for a literal fulfilment of the prophecies in regard to the Lord's first coming, precisely as the first Christian Church-both the Catholic and Protestant branches of it-bave been looking for a literal coming of the Son of Man in the natural clouds of earth, instead of in "the clouds of heaven;" forgetting that the words of the Lord are spirit and life. The Lord promised to be with his Church always until the end of the world; or, more correctly translated, until the end of the dis-pensation which he established when on earthbear in mind that the Lord's kingdom was not of this world. Until that end the Christian church was no failure, for it answered the purpose for which it was established, and prepared humanity for the reception of the New Jerusalem dispensation, which the sure words of prophecy assure us shall descend from heaven after the last judgment. When the Lord was on earth He declared, "Now is the judgment of this world, now is the Prince of this world cast out;" yet men in the natural world did not witness that judgment, and even the Jewish Church on earth knew nothing about it; for men are judged for the deeds done in the body; therefore all judgments are performed in the spiritual world. It was in that world that the Jews who had finished their life in this world were judged, and there Christians were to be judged. Have we no evidence that the Loug Onked for last judgment has taken place? In the surface of professed Christians woo had the vest as already, in the spiritual world, adjud the vest as already, in the spiritual world, adjud the vest as already, in the spiritual world, adjud the the thing world, and separated the good from the bad, and removed the former to Heaven and the latter to Heil, thus breaking up the organized spiritual societies which were in immediate contact with men, and by so doing restoring men on earth to a more periest state of menial freedom on religious subjects, and preparing the way for the descent of the New Jerusalem, or for an inflowing of new light and life into the spirits of men on carth? Have we no evidence that the day has aiready dawned when ait things are to be made new; when the light of the One God, whose name is One, is gradually shinning from the East, even unto the West; at present illuminating only the mountain and hill tops, but gradually descending as men rise above naturalism, selfishness and sectariansim, by the add of the dawning light of the new day, and the strenggla and freedom which dod has given them? Who cannot see that we are living in a transition age, when a

Progress of Jewish Reform-America to

### Sharp Criticism Upon the Proceedings of the Synod at Leipsic.

Jewish progress and reform in this city, has a rather significant article upon the principles of which it is the exponent. We condense the chief points of the article in question. The Times says:—

proclamations as to the aspirations and reformatory regeneration of Judaism have been heralded to the world, and yet the progress and reform continues its silent and steady march, plants its standard in the West and East, and carries out practically mose reforms and modifications which the spiral of the age and the demands of modern civilization imperatively require.

The new Jewish Temple in the city of St. Louis is nearly completed. \* \* The congregation has unanimously adopted the ritual of Rev. Dr. Emborn, as introduced already in many congregations. This ritual realizes practically in the public worship what has so theoretically been so often declared, as the urgent requirement of intelligent modern worship. While there is caough of Heorew retained in the prayer book to preserve the connection between the past and the present, while in fact, all those prayers which the Taimudesis term "obligatory prayers" are left in the original language, all the other prayers see composed in the vernacular. Partly translations of the Rev. Dr. Einhorn, these prayers express in the most beautiful, often sublime language, the lotity and inspired principles and aspirations of prophetic Judaism, they place in prominent relief the historical mission of the Jewish race and blend the deepest religious feeling with the enlarged views of modern enlightenment. The obsolete meas of a political regeneration of the Jews as a distinct political regeneration of the Jews as a distinct political regeneration of the process of the heman body, alussion to the spirit of retribution, the result of the dire persecutions of the human body, alussion to the spirit of retribution, the result of the dire persecutions of the human hopes, wherein all human beings share, wherein the wonderful progress of humanity from night to light, from supersition to faith, from supersition to faith, from abject shavery of the mind to the realization of man's dignity as a Godcreated being endowed with a Divine spirit, are recognized and expressed. All that is beauti

and rearless acknowledgment of the result of civinzation will preserve the world-redeeming dogmas
and principles of the Jewish religion to the future
generations.

From Betroit, Mich., we receive the welcome news
that the Jewish congregation Beth-El has been successful in securing feet. Dr. Kohler, of Furth, Bayaria, as their minister. With such a teacher to lead
them they will soon become active co-laborers in the
great work of Reformed Judaism.

The laying of the corner stone of a new temple in
Quincy, Ill., has been marked by the practical diustration of those principles of toleration and universal protherhood which sooner, or later will take the
piace of those systems that keep up the spirit of exclusiveness and separation through religious barriers. It will be seen from the report we give of it
that the ecremonics of laying the corner-stone were
performed under the sole supervision and by the
prominent representatives of the Masonic fraierinty
in lilinois. A Unitarian minister, Grand Chaplam of
the Masons, spoke the dedication prayer—a prayer
remarkable for its simplicity and beauty and the
broad sount of humanity which pervades it. The
festivity, participated in by the whole population of
the city, the prominent part taken by the representatives of the city government, the matoisserial share
accorded to the Freemasons, mark a new era in the
progress of religious advance, and demonstrate beaufulfully that the artifician barriers existing are not the

of fanatical persecution. America, the first to titus-trate by practice the supremacy of democracy, must likewise be in the van of religious progress.

Religious Notes.

Out of time-church organs. a new dogina of immersion-surf bathing. Oldest living American clergyman-Rev. Mr. Richruson, of Washington, Ohio, aged 106. He sti

In answer to the above question permit me to answer in one sense "No," in another "Yes." Judapreaches.

Harvard University requires its students to attend
some church on Sunday. So far as the Harvard
oarsmen are concerned this is a good "stroke" of ism was not a fatiure in its day and generation. It was the Church of the Lord, and answered the end

and the church on Sunday. So far as the Harvard oarsmen are concerned this is a good "stroke" of policy.

The German and Austrian bishops have now decided to hold a conference at Fulda on the 1st of September and the following days.

Dr. Stone, formerly of the Park street church, Boston, and Mr. Murray, his successor, being greathorsemen, the irreverent scamps of the city call the church "Stone and Murray" of the Park street church, Boston, and Mr. Murray, of Greus."

The Quaker farmers in Western New York, Juss beyond Canandatagus, have experienced a change of heart, and won't make hay on the Sabbath.

The Old School Presbyterian Committee on Systematic Benevolence proposes to raise \$635,000 by penny subscriptions—one cent each day, except Sunday. Why exclude the Sabbath Would the committee refuse to accept a handsome donation from a person who died on a Sunday?

Rev. Dr. Newman, of Washington, proposes to raise \$70,000 to pay the deap, build the tower and buy the chimes for the Metropolitan Methodist church. That will be a big raise, especially when the venerable doctor undertakes to lift the tower.

A local religious contemporary says:—"A couple of steamboat companier-have offered free passage to Civita Vecchia to all bishops proceeding to the Ecumenica Council." Where from—New York?

Complaint is made that at the late national camp meeting all the sermons were over an hour long; also that it took too much of the character of a pionic. What of that, provided the campites got a good pick at Old Nick?

It is stated as a curious fact that Friends, or Quakers, increase in England and decline in the United States. If the policy of sending Quakers among the lindians is kept up the society is in a fair way of being abolished or tomahawked altogether.

The Observer has an article about training young ministers. Train a child up in the way he should go and when he gets old he will run away from it. Vide Trug.

A religious contemporary has sometimes feared the press of this country was in danger of tending

go and when he gets old he will run away from it.

Vide Tyng.

A religious contemporary has sometimes feared
the press of this country was in danger of tending
toward coarseness. But the religious press of London gives it a gimpse of something rather lower
than the religious press here has yet gone. A high
Church iteview, speaking of a published sermon by
the Rev. Mr. Jackson, remarks:—The father of the
writer started a donkey show in that neighborhood
some time ago. This sermon suggests that he was
moved thereto by the selidsh but reasonable hope of
wimning the first prize with an animal of his own
breeding."

An observing correspondent thinks it would be a
good toen to have eclipses more frequently—it causes
so many eyes to turn heavenward.

The English bishops, when referring of the subject
of state pay, give a new rendering of the bymn

"Mercy, good Lord, mercy I ask." and read it:—

Noney, good Lord, money I ask."

Hot a telebra sum.

Money, good Lord, money I ask; That is the total sum; For money, O Lord, is all my plea, O let the money come.

POLITICS IN VIRGINIA.

Interview with Governor Walker-He Ex-presses His Views as an Earnest Republican and a Supporter of Grant's Administra-A correspondent of the Baltimore american sive.

the following account of an interview with Governor Walker, of Virginia, held in Nortolk on the

ernor Walker, of Virginia, held in Norfolk on she 10th inst.:—

The apparently inexplicable political summersault recently made by both white and colored republicans in Virginia. Tennessee, and probably most of the other Southern States, induced me a few days since, while on a visit here, to call upon dovernor Walker, the newly elected Executive of Virginia. I found him at his office in the First National stank, of which institution he is President, and its largest stockholder.

On entering the office of the Governor I found him surrounded by the Council of Georgetown, who were the guests of the Council of Norfolk, and had called to pay their respects.

On taking leave of the Georgetown delegation the Governor opened a conversation on the political

were the guests of the Council of Noriolk, and had called to pay their respects.

On taking leave of the Georgetown delegation the Governor opened a conversation on the political affairs of Virginia, declaring himself to be an earnest republican, an upholder of the Reconstruction acts of Congress, in favor of the adoption of the afficienth amendment, and a firm and unwavering friend of oseeral Grant and his administration. On asking him how it was that he had been so carnestly supported by those who had intherto been the most bitter opponents of all these men and measures, he remarked that it was evident that people outsite of Virginia did not distinguish between the people and the politicians. He contend d that the great mass of the old politicians of the State had opposed his election, refusing to vote themselves and influencing all whom they could control not to vote; that he had succeeded in cutting the mass of the people loose from the old politicians, and if sustained by the republican party and the administration would soon succeed in making good republicans of them. A great many men he admitted had voted for him as what they regarded "the least of two evils," but he contended that the great mass had given him a cordial support because they detested his opponent, because they detested his opponent, because they beneved that he could secure them a representation in Congress and the restoration of the State to us old position in the Union, which is now the first and ardent wish of all the people.

Upon expressing the opinion that he would be oversaughed, as Governor Pierpoint had been, by the shrewd and cunning politicians by whom he would be surrounded, the Governor prompty replied that he was a Northern man, with carnest and settled convictions on all mational topics, and that he fintended to be Governor of Virginia, and not a mere tool in the hands of any set of men. He also signific canty remarked that the new constitution gave to the Governor herypoint, without the popular vote of the State, and would

In alluding to his canvass of the State the Gov-ernor said that he had confined himself to a disassion of what would be best for the interests o people and what should be promptly done to Virginia a great, powerful and wealthy State.

poses of government teat must and did command the respect and admiration of the whose civilized world.

In the course of conversation he alluded to the effort being made to induce General Canby to exclude from the Legislature those members who could not take the iron-clad oath, expressing the hope that notaing of the kind would be attempted. If such a course was pursued he declared that he could not and would not remain in the State. He had not the sinchtest rear but that he would be able to control those men, and to bring-them up to the support of the administration of General Grant. The people were with him and he had reason to believe that even a large portion of those who voted against him were now satished with the result; hence they would not be sustained by their constituents in any factions legislation. The people wanted peace and were determined to have it, and if sustained and upheld by the republican party and the administration, he would reade the would regard it as a triumph to the oid positicians, who were already claiming that their prophecies are about to be infilled, and that the result of the recent election would not be accepted by Congress as a restoration of Virginia to full equality as one of the States in the Union.

Movements of Ex-Secretary Seward.—Mr.

annorthy and submit to this captrice, to bend to its analysis of the train and the courses and market the church should release to the mandate of the train to the state, and superior to the state, that she held for sacred order in the first to the held for sacred order in the first to the held for sacred order in the first to the held for sacred order in the first to the held for sacred order in the first to the held for sacred order in the first to the held for sacred order in the first to the held for sacred order in the first to the held for sacred order in the first to the held for sacred order in the first to the held for sacred order in the first to the held for sacred order in the first to the held for sacred order in the first to the first t